

Update: Proposed changes to the Groundwater Protection Regulation (GWPR2)

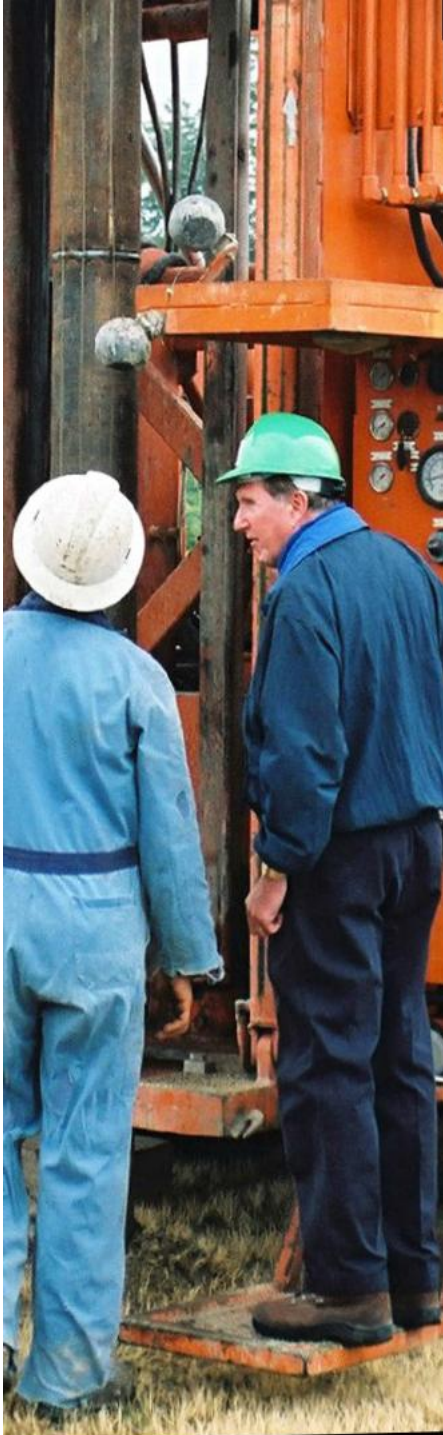
BCGWA Regional Meetings
November 7-28, 2015



Outline - Proposed changes to the GWPR2



- Wells under the WSA
- Alternative Specifications
- Registration and qualifications for drillers and well pump installers
- Artesian Flow
- Well construction requirements
- Well pump standards
- Well maintenance requirements
- Well deactivating and decommissioning
- Well reporting requirements



Wells regulated under the WSA

- Water supply;
- Monitoring wells;
- Recharge / injection wells;
- Dewatering / drainage wells;
- Remediation wells;
- Geotechnical wells (boreholes and test pits);
- Closed-loop geoexchange wells (new class of well);

Except:

- High temperature geothermal wells;
- Oil and gas wells;
- Mineral exploration holes;
- Waste disposal wells;
- Ditches, building drains, seismic relief holes.



Alternative Specifications

- In the current GWPR, a P.Eng. or P.Geo. can implement alternative specifications (e.g., decommissioning a well).
- Propose in GWPR2 that any alternative specifications must be submitted by the professional to an engineer for acceptance.

Registration of drillers & pump installers

Current GWPR	Propose
<p>Qualifications for Registration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BC Water Well Driller (ITA)• BC Well Pump Installer (ITA)• Equivalent from other prov / territory• CGWA	<p>All current qualifications plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BC Geotechnical / Environmental Driller (ITA)• BC Geoexchange Driller (ITA)
<p>Drillers can drill all classes of wells and install pumps</p>	<p>New drillers' activities restricted according to qualification / class of driller</p>

Proposed qualifications for activities

	Water well driller	Geotech / env driller	GX driller	Well pump installer
Water supply well	✓			
Monitoring well	✓	✓		
Recharge/injection well	✓			
Dewatering well	✓			
Remediation well	✓	✓		
Geotechnical well	✓	✓		
Closed-loop geexchange well			✓	
Well pump in water supply, injection or dewatering well	✓			✓

Note: Currently registered drillers continue to be permitted to drill any class of well and install pumps.

WSA - Controlling Artesian Flow



- WSA requirements for stopping / controlling artesian flow:
 - encountered during well construction, and
 - from existing wells.
- Artesian flow may be managed in accordance with directions of a decision maker, if:
 - Due to exceptional circumstances it is not practicable to bring artesian flow under control, and
 - The artesian flow can be managed without posing a threat to property, public safety or the environment.

Slide 7

WME2

Need a photo or graphic.
Wei, Mike ENV:EX, 2015-11-02



Proposed GWPR2 – Flowing Artesian Wells

- The person responsible for stopping or controlling the flow of a flowing artesian well must:
 - Equip the wellhead in a manner to prevent backflow into the well
 - Measure the shut-in pressure or static water level and record it on the well construction report
- The owner of a flowing artesian well must
 - protect and maintain any equipment installed to control the flow or prevent backflow
- Proposed to require well construction reports and well decommission reports for all flowing artesian wells, regardless of the class of the well.

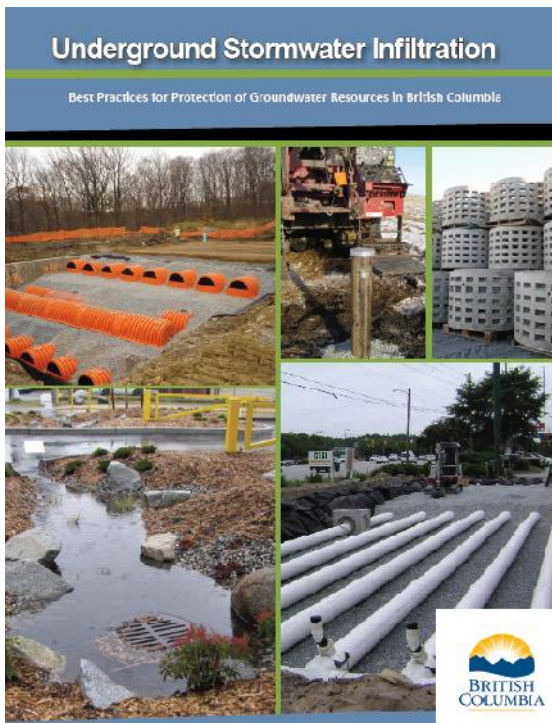
Proposed well siting – wells that divert water

- A new water supply or permanent dewatering well must be $>15\text{m}$ away from an existing water supply well; setback would not apply where an existing well is not in use.
- Purpose: minimize risk of excessive well interference (particularly domestic wells).
- The owner of an existing water supply well can drill one additional well within 15 metres of the existing well.
- If not feasible to meet siting requirements, a professional can recommend an alternative setback distance that is acceptable to the engineer.



Proposed well siting – wells for infiltrating urban runoff to ground

- A professional must:
 - 1) design a recharge / injection well for infiltrating urban runoff to ground so that the point of infiltration is above the water table at all times, and
 - 2) specify the horizontal distance of the well from other existing water supply wellsso that the recharge / injection well does not adversely affect the quality of water diverted from those other water supply wells.



- Complements guidance: *Underground Stormwater Infiltration - Best Practices for Protection of Groundwater Resources in British Columbia.*



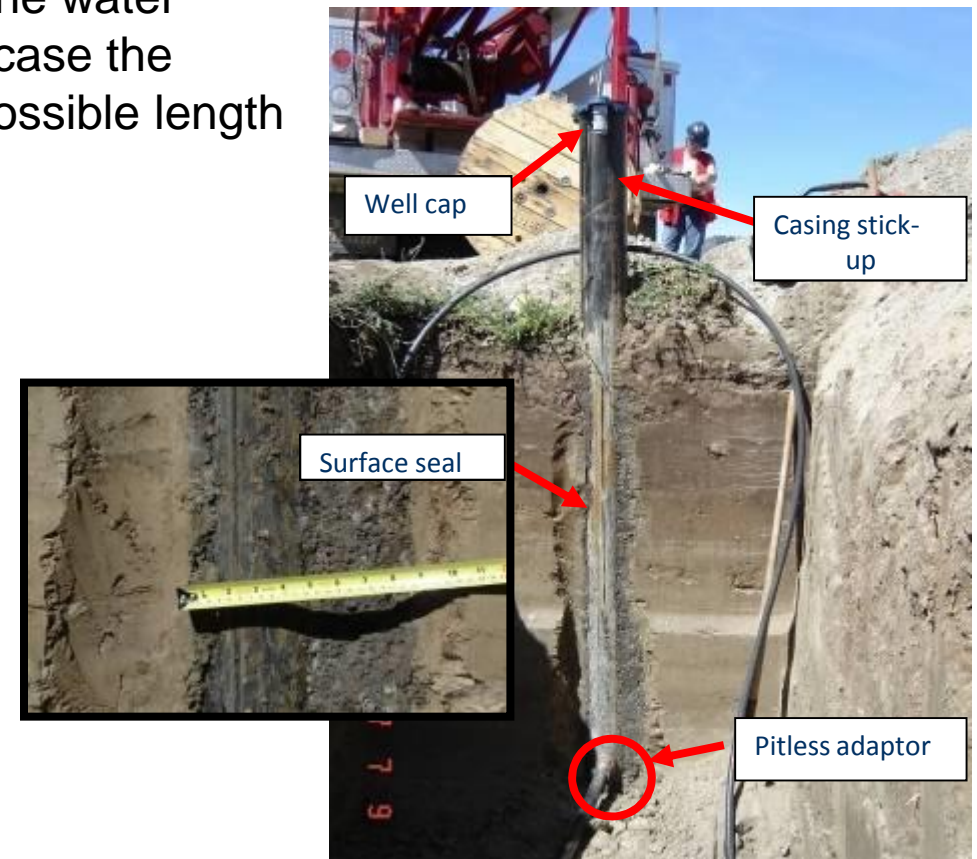
Proposed thermoplastic casings, liners, & sounding tubes

Thermoplastic casings, liners, sounding tubes in water supply wells must be certified for use for drinking water by:

- Canadian Standards Association;
- Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada;
- American Standards Testing and Materials;
- National Sanitation Foundation.

Proposed requirements for surface seals

- All new wells with a casing require a surface seal not less than 1 m in length and 2.54 cm in thickness.
- A new water supply well requires a surface seal not less than 5 m in length, unless the water supply well is too shallow, in which case the surface seal must be the greatest possible length up to 5 m.
- A water supply that is altered that does not have a surface seal must have a minimum 1 m length surface seal.
- New closed-loop geotexchange wells require that a seal is installed along the entire length of the ground loop from the bottom upward.



Proposed requirements for developing, yield testing & disinfecting wells



- Developing a water supply well must not cause significant collapse of the ground near the well nor damage to the surface seal.
- The well driller drilling or altering a well in unconsolidated sediments must install a screen; however, open bottom completions are acceptable if the bottom can be developed to be stable.
- The well driller must perform a well yield test on a water supply well or permanent dewatering well after drilling or alteration.

Proposed requirements for well pits

- A person must not construct a well pit for a new or altered water supply well, unless the well pit is:
 - Designed by a professional;
 - Designed so water that enters the well pit does not pond in the well pit and is conveyed away; and
 - Constructed under the supervision of the professional;
- The design & as-built drawings be submitted to the comptroller.



Photo by L. Lyons



Existing requirements

The following requirements remain essentially unchanged:

- Well identification
- Casing stick-up
- Caps and covers
- Mounding around the wellhead
- Flood-proofing a water supply system well
- Protection of thermoplastic casing
- Conveyance of water away from the well pit, well sump or pump house

Proposed minimum well pump standards



- Well pump installation must not cause movement of the casing.
- Requirements for installing pitless adaptors (e.g., water tight seal, prevent corrosion of different metals), and backflow prevention (permanent well pumps).
- Requirement to repair surface seal.
- Hand pumps must meet all requirements of a well cap.
- Existing water supply wells equipped with a hand pump that do not meet the requirements will have 2 years to ensure that the hand pump is upgraded or replaced so that it meets the requirements.

Proposed Well Maintenance Requirements



- Prohibiting storage of “s. 59 junk” within 3 m of the wellhead of a water supply well, or allow any “s. 59 junk” to travel to within 3 m of the well.
- Protecting equipment installed to control artesian flow.
- Protecting the sounding tube in a well.
- Maintaining clear, safe access to the well.

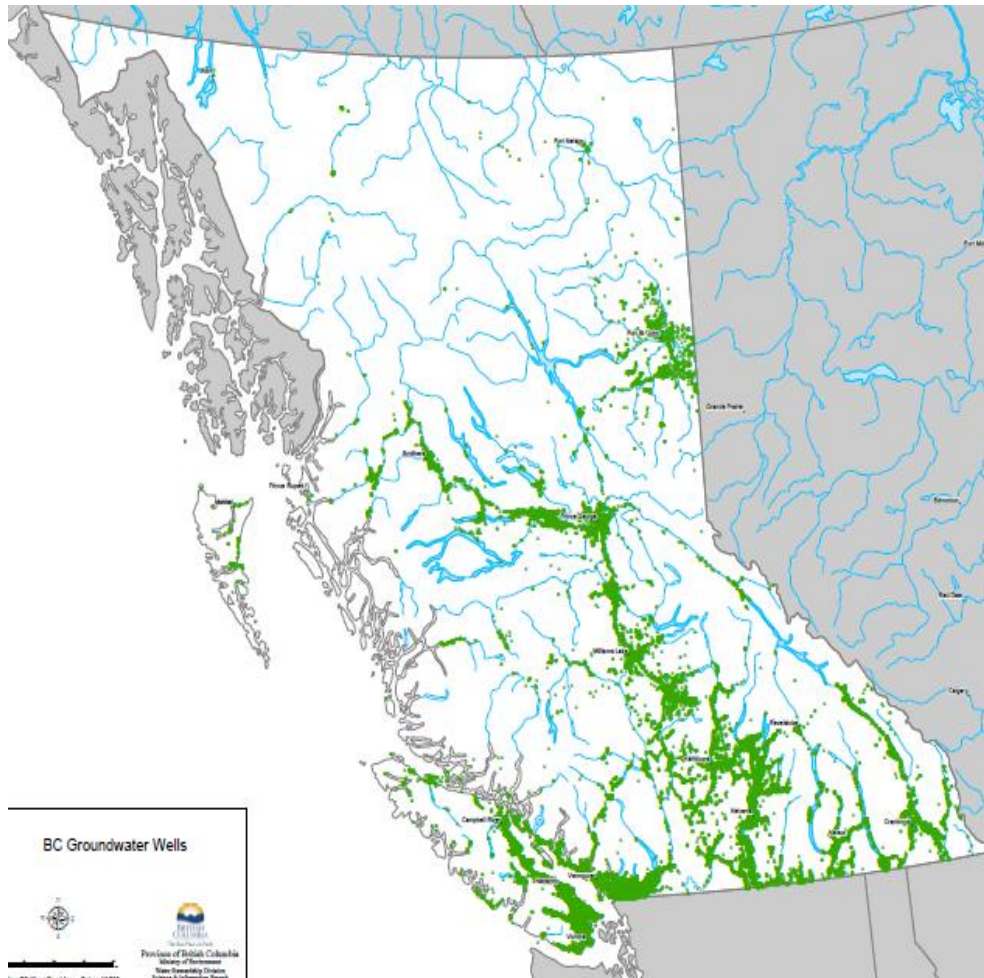


Well deactivation and decommissioning

- The proposed period for a well to be deactivated or decommissioned is 5 years.
- The WSA allows the comptroller or water manager to extend this period.
- Propose deactivation to include disabling the pump (shutting off the power or disconnecting a manual well pump).

Proposed Well Reporting Requirements

In general, proposing to keep many of the same reporting requirements as well as requiring:



- Wells that require a closure report to be submitted would also require a construction report to be submitted.
- Geoexchange wells would require one construction report per system submitted to the comptroller (all reports submitted to the owner).
- All reports related to flowing artesian wells to be submitted to the comptroller.

